This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The bold idealism of today may seem mere common sense tomorrow.—H. G. Wells.

VOL. 27, NO. 44 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1937 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | WHOLE NO. 1385

A. F. OF L. UNION TREASURIES RAIDED BY C. I. O. ADHERENTS

Judge Padway Tells How American Federation of Labor Regained $15,000 Belonging to Federal Labor Union in Kenosha, Wisconsin, After the Money Had Been Confiscated and Concealed by Disloyal Union Officers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Editor's Note: One of the difficulties experienced by the American Federation of Labor in its controversy with the Committee for Industrial Organization is the treacherous practice of C. I. O. sympathizers in certain Federal labor unions, directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., of joining the C. I. O. and taking with them the funds of the union, which, according to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, are the property of the Federation.

One of these outstanding experiences took place in connection with the Federal Labor Union of Kenosha, Wisconsin, composed of employes of the Simmons Furniture Company. Judge Joseph Padway, of Milwaukee, was engaged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to protect the interests of the A. F. of L. and safeguard its property right to the funds of the union.

In an address before the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Denver, Colorado, Judge Padway, in discussing "The Raids on the Treasuries of A. F. of L. Unions by C. I. O. Adherents," gave an account of the Kenosha case, which resulted in $15,000 of confiscated union funds being restored to the American Federation of Labor. Following is the text of Judge Padway's story of the Kenosha case:

As an invited speaker, I am mindful of the proprieties. It is not my purpose, therefore, to speak on the general controversy in Labor's ranks, but as your lawyer, handling some important litigation under appointment by President Green, I wish to make a factual report, so to say, in cases involving controversies between rival factions which are of great importance to you.

The first case I wish to report to you on, is the case of the American Federation of Labor and William Green, vs. The Officers of Suspended Federal Labor Union 18456 of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

C. I. O. Leader Disrupts Union

In 1933, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor organized the Simmons Furniture Company workers of approximately 2500 employes They applied for and were given a Federal Charter.

When the C. I. O. came on the field, a young man, glib of tongue, sought to drive this Local over to the C. I. O. This man became a member of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. While occupying that position, with the Federation of Labor, he proceeded to sabotage organization work and wreck existing A. F. of L. Unions in our state.

Ousted by State Federation of Labor

It was found, too, that he was making reports to the Communist headquarters at Milwaukee His activities became so reprehensible, he was tried by the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Feder-

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BIRMINGHAM TAXI UNION SIGNS UP 4 COMPANIES

Wage Increases Range From 15 to 32 Per Cent; Closed Shop and Check-Off System of Dues Collection Are Also Provided.

Birmingham, Ala. (AFLNS).—Important agreements have been negotiated here with four taxicab companies by Local Union No. 877 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. The companies which signed up are: Whitman's Black and White Cab Co., Inc.; Brown Cab Company, Inc.; Dunlap's Yellow Taxi Co., Inc., and Royal Cabs, Inc.

Starting off with the declaration that the parties to the agreements "recognize that the employes are entitled to a fair and just living wage," and that the companies are "entitled to a fair and just return" on their investments, the agreements provide a guarantee of $30 per month with a commission of 30 and 35 per cent, which is an increase ranging from 15 to 32 per cent over the wages which prevailed before the contracts were signed.

Six days are fixed as a week's work with the provision that employes shall not be required or allowed to work more

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UNION LABEL CIGARETTES ENDORSED BY LABEL TRADES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, released the following resolution which was authorized by the Department:

Whereas, There is a constant growth in the consumption of cigarettes due to the continual increase of new smokers; and

Whereas, the Union Label displayed on each package of union-made cigarettes guarantees that they are made under American labor standards which provide for decent wages, shorter working hours and humane conditions; and

Whereas, Union Label cigarettes may be more forcibly brought to the attention of labor unionists and their friends by the "brand" names as well as the Union Label; be it

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor endorse and recommend to labor unionists, their families and friends the following Union Label brands:

SPUR (mentholated), and **TWENTY GRAND**, manufactured and nationally distributed by The Axton-Fisher Company.

KOOL (mentholated), **RALEIGH**, **AVALON**, and **WINGS**, manufactured and nationally distributed by Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation.

CARMEN, manufactured by John Weisert Tobacco Company.

YANKEE GIRL, manufactured by Scotten-Dillon Company.

BATTLE CREEK CARTON WORKERS WIN WAGE PACT

Closed Shop, Vacations With Pay and Arbitration Provisions Are Also Included in Agreement With Michigan Carton Company.

Battle Creek, Mich. (AFLNS).—A progressive agreement with outstanding benefits for the workers has been negotiated by A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 20910 with the Michigan Carton Company, which is a paper mill and carton plant employing men and women. The workers include papermakers, printing pressmen, glue room help, maintenance men, etc.

The agreement calls for a closed shop, with the provision that employes shall belong to their respective unions.

Women Win High Wages

The wages of the women employes under the agreement are said to be the highest paid by any plant in the city for similar work. Before the agreement the women's wages ranged from 43 cents to 53 cents per hour; men were paid a minimum of about 45 cents per hour up to a maximum of $1.13 per hour. The agreement calls for a min-

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Wage Rates For Seamen On Subsidized Ships Are Fixed by the Government

Pay Rates Established by Federal Maritime Commission Range From $35 Monthly to $395; Crews and Officers Awarded Paid Vacations.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Maritime Commission issued an order establishes minimum wages ranging from $35 to $390 for officers and crews of 155 vessels in the American Merchant Marine receiving subsidies from the Government. The wage rates were made effective November 1.

Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, said the new wage scale covers all ship employes from bell boys to licensed engineer officers. It is estimated that around 10,000 men are affected by the wage schedule.

For those classified as unlicensed personnel the schedule fixes wages ranging from $35 a month for bell boys to $120 a month for the chief steward. Able seamen and firemen will be paid $72.50 a month. These wages are in addition to board and lodging on ship.

The Commission fixed wages for licensed personnel, or officers, according to the tonnage of vessels, the rates varying from $265 for first officers on the largest vessels to $115 for the lowest-paid licensed officers. For licensed engineer officers the wage rates range from $115 to $290, the latter rate being for chief engineer on the largest ships.

Rates For Radio Operators

Radio operators are awarded special provisions as to wages and work conditions. Ships with only one operator are required to pay a minimum of $125, while those with more than one operator will pay the lowest in rank not less than $110.

Mr. Kennedy said the wage scales are about the same as those specified in collective bargaining agreements oper-

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C.I.O. SEAMEN'S PACT LOSES LABOR'S RIGHTS

Slaughter Says Dual Union Contract With Minnesota-Atlantic Transit Company Also Provides Wages Below Scales Fixed by A. F. of L. Union.

Duluth, Minn. (AFLNS).—The recent contract secured for seamen on the Poker fleet of the Minnesota-Atlantic Transit Company by a CIO dual union is being pointed to as another example of the utter futility

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Only Those Who Desire Work Should Sign the Unemployment Census Cards

"America Must Find a Way to Make It Possible for All Willing Hands to Work," Declares Administrator Biggers, Who Also Calls Upon the 33,000 American Federation of Labor Trades Unions to Appoint Two Members on All Mayors' Committees.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Thirty-three thousand special letters have been sent out to thirty-three thousand local labor unions in the country by Unemployment Census Administrator Biggers asking that organized labor take an active part in getting the message of the Census to the unemployed and parly unemployed.

These Report Cards will be distributed to every home throughout the country on Tuesday, November 16, by the Post Office mail carriers.

"America must find a way to make it possible for all willing hands to work," said Administrator Biggers in a special radio appeal, "but before the people of this country can undertake any comprehensive correction plan for the cure of unemployment, the full facts must be known."

Mayors in every city in the nation have been asked to set up Mayors' Committees to tell the unemployed why it is necessary to fill out the unemployment card.

The Mayors have been asked to appoint two representatives of labor on the Committees, and in his letter to local labor leaders, Administrator Biggers requests local unions to appeal to their members to work individually and collectively to see that unemployed and partly unemployed persons register in the census.

Those who do not want work should not sign the unemployment census card.

Mr. Biggers, who has taken temporary leave from his job as head of one of the largest glass plants in the world to administer the Unemployment Census without compensation, revealed that he joined in this work only because he saw in the Census an opportunity to perform a service that might contribute substantially to economic and social progress.

"This Census will reveal the facts,"

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BROOM MAKERS UNION WINS CHICAGO STRIKE

United Four Weeks' Walkout Gains 7½ Per Cent Wage Increase.

Chicago, Ill. (AFLNS).—Local No. 29 of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union is still being complimented on the smashing victory recently gained following a four-weeks' strike in Chicago's broom industry.

Again the union label proved a boon and a boost, for unions in general and individual members aided the settlement materially by consistently demanding only Union Label brooms.

The union accepted reductions during the depression totaling about 30 per cent. Last year, a four weeks' strike brought a restoration of 10 per cent of the old cut. The recent settlement brought a wage boost of 7½ per cent and vast improvements in shop conditions.

$1,800,000 WAGE BOOST WON FOR WAYNE COUNTY EMPLOYEES

American Federation of Labor Unions in Detroit Are Victorious In Higher Pay Demand Presented to Board of Supervisors; Laundry Workers Win Wage Increases Ranging From $2 to $7.50 Per Week, Following Strike.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—Listed among many gains achieved by A. F. of L. unions in Detroit recently is a pay boost for county employes that is expected to total $1,800,000 annually.

Starting the fight before the Ways and Means Committee a few months ago, officials of local unions and Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor prevailed upon the Board of Supervisors of the County to include the wage boosts in the budget for the coming year.

All Skilled Workers Benefit

The pay increase affects all skilled tradesmen and the Eloise Infirmary employes. Workers not affected by the union scales are to get a 10 per cent increase if they are below $1,800 annually and 7½ per cent if over that figure. The basic 40-hour work week, established in industry by organized labor, has now also been adopted by Wayne County.

Most of the county employes are reported to be members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes.

The victory brought to fruition much effort over a long period of time by union officials, who are now enthusiastic in their praise of several who aided the achievement.

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EMPLOYES OF MARITIME BOARD FAVOR A. F. OF L.

Workers Are Organized in New Lodge of American Federation of Government Employes.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The employes of the United States Maritime Commission here have organized a lodge of the American Federation of Government Employes under the direction of G. V. Wickware, executive assistant to Charles I. Stengle, president of the Federation, who is directing organization activities in Washington.

This new lodge is very democratic, numbering among its 30 odd charter members employes of all ranks from division heads to file clerks, with every division of the Commission represented, and should develop into one of the outstanding lodges in the Federation.

The lodge members anticipate a membership of at least 300 members out of the total Civil Service employe enrollment of 500. The new lodge will lend its strength to the A. F. G. E. legislative program recently endorsed by the American Federation of Labor convention and will handle local personnel problems through an outstanding committee on employe adjustments.

Drastic Penalties Against Anti-Union Activities By Employers Found in Old Indiana Statute

Six Months in Jail and $100 Fine May Be Imposed on Those Who Seek to Prevent Workers From Joining Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Indiana workers have apparently been overlooking a powerful weapon in their behalf, in the form of a law enacted in 1893 and never repealed. This old statute, dormant and practically forgotten in the archives of this great industrial State, provides for the imprisonment of an employer, or an agent, or any employee of any business concern, who seek in any way to prevent workers from joining a labor union.

Resurrected by the State Division of Labor recently, Thomas R. Hutson, commissioner of the Division, states that the old law has never been repealed nor invalidated. He adds, significantly, that "we may have to use it."

Interference by employers or their representatives with the right of employes to organize or join labor unions, is prohibited in the following paragraph of the statute:

"Labor organizations—discharging employees. It shall be unlawful for any individual, or member of any firm, agent, officer, or employee of any company or corporation to prevent employees from forming, joining, and belonging to any lawful labor organiza-

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TWO STRIKES ARE WON BY UNIONS IN OSHKOSH

Wage Increases Secured in Agreements With Wisconsin Match Corporation and Raulf Hotel.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin (AFLNS).—A victorious strike of 14 weeks at the plant of the Wisconsin Match Corporation here has brought wage increases of 4 cents an hour, shorter working hours, the seniority rule and a modified closed shop contract for the American Federation of Labor's fighting Federal Labor Union No. 20335.

The victory, resulting from one of the major upstate labor disputes, is expected by J. J. Handley, State Federation secretary, to add impetus to the drive for 100 per cent unionization of the industries in this section. Over 275 workers gained by the match settlement.

Another strike, lasting five days, resulted in three union agreements being signed by the management of the Raulf Hotel, bringing wage boosts for 43 employees. The settlement provided for an immediate wage increase of 5 per cent and another 5 per cent February 1, 1938. All new employees must affiliate with the union within 30 days. The contracts run to February 1, 1939.

10 PER CENT PAY RAISE WON BY COLUMBUS TYPOS

Columbus, Ohio (AFLNS).—Typographical Union No. 5, with about 200 members employed in 30 commercial printing plants here, won a blanket increase in pay amounting to 10 per cent in an agreement recently signed with the Employing Printers' Association.

Five per cent of the increase became effective at once, with the additional 5 per cent being added January 1, 1938. A prolonged "union meeting" which kept men from work for a time, resulting from procrastination by employers in negotiating a new agreement, was ended promptly when the new contract was signed.

The scale for commercial shop printers in Columbus is now $47 for a 40-hour week, for day work, and $51 for a 40-hour week, for night work.

JACKSON CINEMA OPERATORS FINALIZE WAGE RATE PACT

Jackson, Mich. (AFLNS).—Moving Picture Machine Operators, effectively organized here, were successful in negotiating a new agreement with the Butterfield Theatres, in which a wage increase of 7½ per cent was won.

A. F. OF L. BELOIT SHOE PLANT VICTORY UPHELD

Wisconsin State Labor Board Rules Agreement With Freeman Shoe Company is Valid; Denies C. I. O. Petition for Collective Bargaining Agent Election.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

In a decision handed down by the Wisconsin State Labor Relations Board in Madison, the Board ruled in favor of the all-union contract which the Freeman Shoe Corporation, of Beloit, signed last June with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

At the request of the Board the agreement was not put into effect pending investigation of the C. I. O. United Shoe Workers of America's charges, which included the claim that the A. F. of L. union did not have a majority of the company's employes and that the agreement was therefore invalid under decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

Election Is Denied

The Board declined to order an election asked by the C. I. O. union to determine the bargaining representative for the plant. The Board declared that the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers Union showed a clear majority last June and an even greater majority August 1 when the Board heard the case.

Throughout its decision, the Board emphasized that its ruling did not extend beyond the facts of this particular case.

Limits of State Act Are Cited

"The Wisconsin Board has no power to declare the making of a particular all-union agreement an unfair labor practice merely because it may be such under the national act," the Board asserted in reference to the C. I. O. union's contention that a recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board would invalidate the agreement of the A. F. of L. union with the Freeman Corporation, adding:

"We can declare it an unfair labor practice only if the Wisconsin Act, which alone we administer, makes it such."

"We deem it not inappropriate to point out," the Board added, "that many unforeseen difficulties of interpretation and administration have resulted from the current division in the ranks of labor."

BATTLE CREEK UNIONS MAKE RAPID PROGRESS

Hotel and Restaurant Employes Report 25 Union Places; A. F. of L. Is Negotiating With Post Products Company; Laborers Raise Wage Scale to 65 and 75 Cents Per Hour.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Local Union No. 20977 of the National Council of Grain Processors and Allied Industries, A. F. of L. unit, with a large majority of the firm's employees enrolled, has opened negotiations with the Post Products Division of the General Foods Corporation. James Gilmartin, A. F. of L. regional representative with headquarters at Grand Rapids, has been assisting local labor officials.

A proposed contract submitted by the union, on which conferences with employers opened October 25, demanded increased wages, a 40-hour maximum work week, seniority rights and full union recognition.

Hotel and Restaurant Employee's Alliance No. 698 reports 35 eating places here are now union, the largest number ever to be recorded, with other union agreements pending. Officials believe 100 per cent union conditions in this industry will be attained.

The laborers' union here has voted to advance the wage scale, effective January 18, 1938, when the present working agreement expires. The rate has been 60 cents an hour. After January 18 the rate for what is termed "common labor" will be 65 cents an hour, with semi-skilled laborers getting 75 cents an hour.

VICTORIES ARE GAINED BY LONG BEACH UNIONS

Building Trades Vision 100 Per Cent Closed Shop Town; Carpenters Apply $1.10 Hourly Wage Scale; Retail Clerks Sign Up Five More Stores.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Long Beach, Calif.—Building trades unions associated with the Building Trades Council here predict that every contractor in the city will be operating under 100 per cent union conditions soon. Officials of Carpenters' Union No. 710 report success in a new drive for members. A new wage scale of $1.10 per hour recently inaugurated by the carpenters is going through successfully.

Among other union gains here are those noted by Retail Clerks No 324. Added to the long list of fair stores now is the Blue Ribbon Markets, a chain of five modern merchandise marts.

PEORIA ORGANIZED LABOR STEPS INTO NEW FIELD

Barbers Union Signs Up Six Shops in Chillicothe; Meat Cutters Win Two Injunction Cases.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Peoria, Il.—The Journeymen Barbers' Union here reports continuing success in a drive to organize shops in outlying communities of Peoria County. A union shop card is now dispayed in the Bartonville State Hospital, where two union members are employed. Five of the six shops in Chillicothe now display the familiar shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

Among many other gains recently reported here was that of the Meat Cutters' Union, which beat two injunction appeals in the Court of Judge Henry Ingram, who threw them out. A number of new union markets are now also displaying the Meat Cutters' union shop card.

Labor Peace Conference Deadlocked; Recesses To Study Settlement Terms

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization Differ Widely on Provisions For Ending Controversy That Divides the Entire Family of Organized Labor; Both Groups Favor Industrial Organization; A. F. of L. Proposes That C. I. O. Unions Return to the Federation as Separate Unions; Lewis Group Insists That the Entire C. I. O. Group Shall Have an A. F. of L. Department of Its Own With Complete Autonomy; Such a Department, the A. F. of L. Declares, Would Be "Untenable, Inequitable and Unjust."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—After meetings continuing for three days, the peace conference between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization recessed for one week to give each group sufficient time to thoroughly study the terms submitted for settling the breach in the family of labor that has developed out of the establishment, shortly after the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor, of the C. I. O. for the purpose of putting into effect a policy that had been overwhelmingly defeated by the delegates to the convention.

Outstanding Events in C. I. O. Controversy

On August 4, 1936, the A. F. of L. Executive Council decided that the C. I. O. "is a dual organization functioning within the American Federation of Labor as such," and ordered ten C. I. O. unions to withdraw from the C. I. O. on or before September 5 or stand automatically suspended on that date. The ten unions decided to remain with the C. I. O., and thus severed their relationship with the American Federation of Labor.

On October 13, 1936, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appointed Vice Presidents Geo. M. Harrison, Matthew Woll, and Felix H. Knight to meet with a committee representing organizations holding membership in the C. I. O., but up to the opening of the 1936 convention of the A. F. of L. the C. I. O. had not accepted the proposal.

Conventions Approved Suspension of C. I. O. Unions

The action of the Executive Council in suspending the ten C. I. O. unions was approved by the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which also authorized the continuation of the A. F. of L. peace committee.

The action of the 1936 convention was reaffirmed by the 1937 convention, which in addition authorized the A. F. of L. Executive Council to revoke the charters of the ten C. I. O. unions at the Council's discretion. The 1937 A. F. of L. convention also authorized the continuance of the A. F. of L. peace committee and instructed the committee to meet with a committee of the C. I. O. in Washington, D. C., on October 25, the C. I. O. leaders having finally accepted the invitation of the A. F. of L., made in October, 1936, to participate in a conference.

Prior Commitments Barred

The 1937 convention declared that its committee would enter the conference "without prior commitments, stipulations or conditions by either side," and "for the purpose of reuniting the forces of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and under such terms and conditions and policies and procedure as may be agreed to and prove acceptable to all."

Members of A. F. of L. Committee

The American Federation of Labor committee to the Washington conference consisted of Geo. M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Matthew Woll, first vice president of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America, and G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. They are all members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Harrison is chairman of the A. F. of L. conferees.

C. I. O. Committee Members

The C. I. O. committee at the conference consisted of ten members. It was headed by Philip Murray, of the United Mine Workers of America. In addition to Mr. Murray the Committee for Industrial Organization was represented by the following officers of C. I. O. affiliates: Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers; Joseph Curran, chief executive officer of the National Maritime Union; Harvey Fremming, president of the Oil Well and Refinery Workers; James Carey, president of the United Radio Workers; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Abraham Flaxer, president of State, County and Municipal Workers Union; Homer Martin, head of the United Auto Workers, and William Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers.

The conference consisted exclusively of representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization. It was not open to the public.

First Day's Proceedings

The first day's sessions were largely devoted to surveying the general situation, attempting to agree on the form of procedure, and in seeking information regarding the size and scope of the organization gains of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization since the development of the controversy.

Mr. Harrison was the spokesman for the A. F. of L. committee. Mr. Murray spoke for his C. I. O. associates.

Joint Statement Issued

At the end of the first day the following joint statement was issued by the two chairmen:

"The conference was occupied during the afternoon with a continued discussion of procedure to be followed in further conferences, and it was agreed that the two committees will meet again in conference tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of taking up the general dispute existing between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

"Both parties found that they needed certain information in order to advance discussions in the conferences and it is expected that information will be available by tomorrow morning. It is hoped that after the information is obtained the representatives of each of the groups will be prepared to submit proposals setting forth a basis for negotiations looking to a settlement of the controversy between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L."

C. I. O. Presents Peace Proposals

At the opening of the second day of the conference the C. I. O. committee presented its demands for peace with the American Federation of Labor.

The C. I. O. proposal consisted of three sections. It called for a declaration favoring organization of the workers in mass production industries and certain other industries on an industrial basis; demanded the creation of a department in the American Federation of Labor composed exclusively of the C. I. O. unions with complete autonomy

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C.I.O. ATTACKS UNION ELECTION IN KENOSHA

State and National Labor Boards Are Asked to Nullify Ballot Despite Good Majority For A. F. of L. Union.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—State leaders of the C. I. O. apparently wish to follow old tactics of protest and demand, demand and protest, or anything to get publicity or possibly bluff in members, in spite of national peace negotiations.

An employee election at the plant of the Simmons Company here was clearly won by Federal Labor Union No. 18456, A. F. of L., over United Furniture Workers' Local No. 598, a C. I. O. affiliate, the vote being 1,278 to 1,054. The election was conducted under supervision of the Wisconsin State Labor Relations Board, the first such State board to be established in the United States.

Notwithstanding the decisive defeat in spite of frantic efforts to avoid it, the C. I. O. unit has filed petitions with the State and National labor relations boards, seeking to have the election nullified.

Apparently hoping for a different "break," the C. I. O. union also contended, after the election, that the State board is without authority in the case, as the firm sells some products in interstate commerce, and demanded that the National Labor Relations Board assume jurisdiction

A. F. OF L. HITS C. I. O. TELEGRAPHISTS' UNIT

President Powers of Commercial Telegraphers Union Denounces Petition of C. I. O. Radio Group for Collective Bargaining Election by Postal Telegraph Employes as "Barefaced Bluff" and a "Union-Wrecking" Scheme

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The petition filed by the American Radio Telegraphists Association, a C. I. O. affiliate, with the National Labor Relations Board asking for a system-wide election of Postal Telegraph Company employees to choose a collective bargaining agency was denounced as a union-wrecking move in a statement here by Frank B. Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Contracts Cover 12 Districts

Mr. Powers notified the Labor Board that his union wished to be heard in the hearing on the petition. He declared that the A. R. T. A. is not in any sense representative of the employees of the Postal Telegraph Company or any other land wire communication system.

In addition, Mr. Powers emphasized the fact that the Commercial Telegraphers Union has already negotiated agreements with the Postal Company covering twelve of its most important districts. He insisted there could be no system-wide election when a substantial part of the Postal system is already covered by union contracts.

Nothing But C. I. O. Bluff

"The A. R. T. A., a C. I. O. organization which has just lost a court decision in a California case involving a radio strike, is running the most barefaced kind of a bluff in demanding

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EDITORIALS

New Cost of Living Index For British Workers

With the wages of 1,250,000 workers in England still governed by the cost of living index figure, the British Goverament has finally capitulated to the demand of labor organizations that a new inquiry on the cost of living in Great Britain be made.

The inquiry, recently started by Minister of Labor Brown, may require a year to complete. Samples of family budgets will be secured from 10,000 industrial workers' homes and 1,250 agriculture families. Personal visits will be made to homes by volunteers cooperating with regional labor exchanges maintained by the Ministry of Labor.

The present schedule of arriving at the index figure includes only food, rent, clothing, light and fuel. No luxuries and many items now regarded as necessary to the comfort and well being of working people have been included. Workers insist that fruits and vegetables be included as a necessity; also many items of feminine use. The new figure, which will likely be used extensively in the regulation of wages for unskilled or unorganized workers, it is stated, will be based on "working class family" needs.

Thirty-Three Miners Needlessly Killed

The need for greater safety measures by employers in the interest of workers was again emphasized when the lives of thirty-three coal miners were recently snuffed out in a shaft four miles underground at Mulga, Alabama, near Birmingham.

An investigation ordered by the Bureau of Mines at Washington and inquiries by State authorities will not restore one of these innocent victims to his bereaved family, labor officials point out.

Eternal vigilance, a greater interest in the welfare of workers and adequate safety devices and measures to prevent accidents, which all industrial employers may eventually be required to furnish, is held to be the practical solution.

$1,800,000 WAGE BOOST WON FOR WAYNE COUNTY EMPLOYEES

(Continued from Page 1)

Local No. 31 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, charging some of their members were fired for union activity, picketed the Secretary of State office here, withdrawing the pickets when it was agreed that the employes will be returned to work on the basis of seniority as soon as possible.

Laundry Workers Win Wage Boost Strike

Among numerous other victories gained by A. F. of L. unions in Detroit is that of the Detroit Laundry Workers' Union.

The local, after a strike of a day and a half, won pay increases of from $2 to $7.50 a week, no discrimination, vacations with pay, the check-off system and closed shop contracts at two laundries, affecting over 200 employes.

This achievement followed successful negotiation of four similar agreements, covering over 300 workers, while negotiations are still proceeding with numerous other laundry and industrial cleaning plants.

Wage Rates For Seamen On Subsidized Ships Are Fixed by the Government

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ating on the Pacific Coast and are somewhat higher than the Atlantic Coast scales.

Vacations With Pay Ordered

A new provision for ship employes is the order establishing one week's vacation with pay after one year's continuous service for the unlicensed personnel, which includes all the crew except officers, and two weeks in succeeding years. Officers are awarded two weeks vacation.

The commission chairman said that complaints of seamen relative to vermin-infested and unventilated quarters would be given attention. At the same time he recommended that seamen give better service. He declared that the Commission receives continuing complaints regarding the service even on first-rate vessels.

Rates Affect 145 Ships

Data submitted by Mr. Kennedy revealed that the new wage standards affect 155 of the 442 ships in the American Merchant Marine, eighty of which operate from Atlantic Coast ports, sixty-four from Gulf ports and eleven from Pacific ports.

Although the wage order was not submitted to representatives of organized labor, Mr. Kennedy said he had conferred with labor leaders from time to time.

Only Those Who Desire Work Should Sign the Unemployment Census Cards

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Mr. Biggers said, "and thus afford a complete basis for sound thinking on this vital subject of unemployment if our citizenship can be impressed with the importance of the undertaking and the responsibilities each individual is called upon to meet in its execution."

In his letter to local labor leaders, Administrator Biggers said:

"Local labor unions, because of their close contact with workers both employed and unemployed, are in a position to be of great service in helping to obtain an effective record of the unemployed and partly unemployed."

Local labor unions have been asked to join in the local publicity campaigns, to have their members acquaint their unemployed friends with the purposes of the Census, and impress upon them the advantages to themselves, and the great public service to the nation as a whole, of filling out and mailing the cards.

Drastic Penalties Against Anti-Union Activities By Employers Found in Old Indiana Statute

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, and any such individual member, agent, officer, or employee that coerces or atttempts to coerce employees by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, and any officer or employer to exact a pledge from workingmen that they will not become members of a labor organization as a consideration of employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

GALESBURG BUILDING TRADES HAVE 80 PACTS

Agreements With Contractors Cover Every Branch of Construction Work.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Building Trades Council of Galesburg, consisting of twelve active and aggressive local unions, is out to promote their own interests by inviting public consideration of union contractors. Acting co-operatively through the Council, the unions expect to bring added patronage for union contractors and additional work for themselves.

When officials went about the task of making up a list of union contractors, for publication in the Galesburg Labor News, militant local labor newspaper, it was found that the rather startling number of eighty contractors in different classifications are now employing union men here. These include: 20 painting contractors; 2 sign painters; 7 electrical contractors; 17 carpenter contractors; 11 plumbers and steamfitters; 1 glazing firm; 9 sheet metal contractors; 3 roofing contractors; 2 coal yards, and 9 who employ union laborers, including 4 cement firms, 2 masons and 3 plasterers.

Aside from expressing appreciation for public support and patronage and seeking an enlargement of such patronage, the campaign also features an educational drive, acquainting the public with the purposes of the Council, the mission of the unions and the all-around advantages of demanding the services of union building mechanics.

BATTLE CREEK CARTON WORKERS WIN WAGE PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

imum wage of 45 cents an hour for women and 53 cents an hour for men, with a blanket increase of two cents per hour for women and three, four, five and six cents per hour for men based on the class of work performed.

The wage increase rates were made retroactive to August 1.

In addition to the increased wage rates conditions were remedied so that many of the workers will be able to add from $1.50 to $2 per week to their pay envelopes.

Thirty-Six Hour Week Gained

The hours under the agreement are 36, 40 and 48 per week. The majority of the employes are in the 36-hour classification. Maintenance employes are on the 40-hour week and truck drivers on the 48-hour week.

There are also provisions for time and one-half for all overtime over the unit hours per day and week, with double time for Sundays and six holidays with the exception of the board mill, which operates seven days per week and consequently requires Sunday work that draws the time and one-half rate.

An important provision in the agreements grants one week's vacation with pay for all employes with two years or more of service.

An extra charge of $1 is given an employe if he leaves at the end of a shift and is then called back to work.

Seniority rights are specified. If a reduction in force is necessary the company reduces the hours of all employes to thirty per week; if further reduction is necessary they are laid off according to seniority.

Disputes are settled by accredited representatives of the company and the union, and arbitration is provided for if necessary.

The union was assisted by J. Lyle Sage, A. F. of L. organizer in Battle Creek, in negotiating the agreement.

A. F. OF L. UNION TREASURIES RAIDED BY C. I. O. ADHERENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of Labor and ousted for attempting to wreck A. F. of L. unions and for Communistic activities.

During this time, this man actually assumed the office of chairman of the so-called State C. I. O. While so acting, he continued to act as president of the Simmons Furniture Company A. F. of L. Union. He stayed there, gathered around him a few loud shouting cohorts and proceeded to bore from within with a purpose in view of forcing the Federal Labor Union over to the C. I. O.

Union President Expelled, Charter Suspended

The loyal workers wrote President Green, protesting his activities and asked that he be removed from office. It was necessary to act.

I was ordered by President Green to assist Organizer Paul Smith to suspend four of the offending officers. We did this.

However, the suspended officers disregarded the order of suspension. Expulsion of the president and leader was the only thing left. He was expelled, and the charter of the Union was suspended so as to effect reorganization of the Local.

$15,000 Union Fund Confiscated by Disloyal Officers

A lawsuit had to be commenced to seize the funds of the Local, which then amounted to more than $15,000.00.

A restraining order was issued by the Court and the funds ordered to remain where they were. But what happened?

A few of the officers withdrew the funds from the checking account and bought a cashier's check for $15,000.00; they put this check in a lock box in the name of three persons, two of whom were permitted to withdraw it.

The treasurer of the Local, who was then and is now loyal to the A. F. of L., was of the opinion that his signature was necessary for withdrawal. He was mistaken.

Hid Union Money in Waukegan Bank

Two of the officers withdrew the check, and while the money was in the bank and subject to the restraining order, the member in whose name the check was written cashed it and turned it over to another person who left the State of Wisconsin and proceeded by automobile with others to Waukegan, Illinois, and there deposited the money in a box in a bank.

Judge Orders Fund Returned and Deposited in Court

They did not know we knew this. Contempt citations were issued to have the money brought back to Wisconsin and deposited with a clerk of the Court.

When the hearing came on, the persons cited for contempt tried to get out on the excuse that the money was now beyond their control.

The Court, however, refused to dismiss them and directed them that they proceed to communicate with the person who had the money and bring it back to Court within the few hours he allowed them in which to do it.

The lawyer engaged was a Chicago C. I. O. attorney. He, too, was directed to order his clients to bring the money into Court. He was reluctant to do it. He made motions and asked for adjournments, all of which were denied. In fact, the Court told him he would have to retain Wisconsin counsel if he wanted to stay in the case.

C. I. O. Attorney Delivers $15,000 to Court Clerk

At 2:00 o'clock of that day, we again assembled in Court. It was rather tense and dramatic about the courtroom. Everyone knew that the Judge was going through with his threat to punish the contemnors.

Many were of the opinion that the money would not be brought back into Court because the expelled president said that he would sooner go to jail than ever turn that money over to the Court.

However, when the proceedings were called, the C. I. O. attorney apologetically approached the bench and reluctantly placed upon the clerk's desk $15,000.00 in bills.

Court Orders Suspended Union's Documents Turned Over to Reorganized Local

On the same day, before another branch of the Court, there was heard a replevin action in this case, the Court directed all books, papers and documents of the suspended Local to be turned over to the now reorganized Local of the A. F. of L. Not only did we secure all books and papers, but we secured another $800.00 of money and the lease and key to the former headquarters.

What I have just told you all happened last Friday.

1,400 Union Members Stay With A. F. of L.

In the meantime the expelled president and a few of his cohorts announced that they had organized a C. I. O. Local, and that a meeting would be held that night to perfect organization.

Our members, loyal to the A. F. of L., likewise announced a meeting that same night for the completion of the reorganization of the A. F. of L. Local. And the climax of the story is this: While the others, the C. I. O., had approximately 400 persons at its meeting, the A. F. of L. group had upwards of 1400, and the Simmons Furniture Company workers have been reorganized into an active Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, operating under its former charter.

Judge Declares Disloyal Union Officials Must Not Confiscate A. F. of L. Property

I wish there were time to tell you more about other cases of similar nature, but there just isn't the time. I do, however, wish to tell you what one of our Wisconsin judges said in substance in one of these cases:

He said: "I am not taking sides. It may be the right of any member or officer of an A. F. of L. Union to go over to another organization. But before he has done so, under his oath to the A. F. of L. he is in honor and decency bound to surrender the property of the A. F. of L. in his possession and to resign from membership."

And he added: "I cannot tolerate nor will I tolerate a seceding member or local taking with him or them the property and funds of the American Federation of Labor, nor will I accord him any rights as a member of the American Federation of Labor."

Fellow delegates, I conclude now. I conclude with this reference: The judge called a very important thing to the attention of these people. He called attention to the oath, and may it not be well in this conclusion to just recite a line or two from that oath, because, delegates, you are officers of the great American Federation of Labor. That oath says:

"I pledge my honor to faithfully observe the constitution and laws of this union, to comply with all rules and regulations for the government thereof, to so conduct myself at all times as not to bring reproach upon my union, and at all times to bear true and faithful allegiance to the American Federation of Labor."

God grant you will never violate that oath.

BIRMINGHAM TAXI UNION SIGNS UP 4 COMPANIES

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than 72 hours in any one week or 15 hours in any one day.

It is also provided that workers shall not be discharged "except for a good cause." In reduction of the force seniority shall prevail and merit and competency will be considered. In restoration of forces, the oldest employes in the point of service shall be first returned to work, merit and competency being considered, before any new employes are hired.

In regard to the check-off system of dues collection the agreement says: "The company agrees to deduct from the salaries of its employes dues and assessments not to exceed $2 per month and turn same over to financial secretary of the local union of which they are members, if money for same is in the hands of the first party."

The closed shop is made effective by the provision that the companies "agree to employ only members in good standing" of the local union, with the provision that in case the union fails to supply "sufficient competent and acceptable workers, after proper notice," the companies may employ any competent person they desire, "who may be retained permanently, provided such workers become members of the local union within four weeks."

S. E. Roper, district representative of the American Federation of Labor in Birmingham, assisted the local Teamsters Union in negotiating the agreements.

LABOR EDITOR HEADS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

F. S. Schouman Named to Administer Michigan Job-Finding Agency.

Lansing, Mich. (AFLNS).—The State of Michigan is regarded by many as having set another example in striving for both efficiency and fairness in the appointment recently of Frederic S. Schouman, former editor of the "Flint Weekly Review," a fighting local labor newspaper, as Acting Director of the Michigan State Employment Service.

Twenty-five offices will be set up throughout the State soon, Acting Director Schouman has announced. The new employment service was started off with an appropriation of $225,000 by the 1937 session of the State Legislature, which was doubled by an equal sum from the U. S. Employment Service, under provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

The free public employment service will be co-ordinated with unemployment compensation work, in the hope of adding efficiency and reducing time lost by workers in finding new jobs. Payments under the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Act, duly approved by the Social Security Board, will begin in July of next year.

CHICAGO RADIO WORKERS WIN HIGHER WAGE PACT

Agreement With Clinton Company Also Includes Closed Shop and Shorter Hours.

Chicago, Ill. (AFLNS).—A militant drive by Local Union B-1031, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, composed of radio workers, has marked this as one of the fastest-growing of Chicago's many locals.

A recent outstanding victory was the signing of a union agreement with the Clinton Manufacturing Company, makers of home and auto radio sets. The new contract calls for the closed shop, increased wages, shorter hours, seniority rights and the other gains for the workers.

RICHMOND MEAT CUTTERS ORGANIZE KINGAN PLANT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Richmond, Va.—At least some Virginia hams will be union hams. Locals No. 351 and 432, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, have secured union contracts with Kingan & Company, Inc., Richmond's largest meat packing firm.

The agreement, the first to be signed in the Richmond packing industry, to taking effect November 1, brought wage increases for all members of both locals, including men and women.

Of especial significance is a clause in the contract guaranteeing at least 32 hours' work per week the year around.

General Organizer Walter Hegeman, who assisted in negotiating the contract, following effective organization by the workers, has announced a proposed campaign to organize the meat packing industry throughout Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, in response to many requests from packing house employees throughout this area.

SANDUSKY LABORERS UNION ADOPTS HIGHER WAGE RATE

New Scale Raises Hourly Rate From 50 to 65 Cents on All New Work.

Sandusky, Ohio (AFLNS).—Local Union No. 480, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of America, A. F. of L. unit, has gained a new wage scale, raising pay from 50 to 65 cents an hour on all new work.

The local has also joined with other local unions here in demanding that local labor be given preference on the Pennsylvania Railroad's big new dock project.

Terre Haute Packing House Workers Win Wage Increase

Terre Haute, Ind. (AFLNS).—A wage increase of two and a half cents an hour, a week's vacation with pay, the 8-hour work shift with time and a half for overtime and a guarantee of at least three hours' time when answering a work call, were won by union employees of the Louden Packing Plant here.

The contract, to remain in force for one year, provides also for the closed shop.

A. F. OF L. HITS C. I. O. TELEGRAPHISTS' UNIT

(Continued from Page 1)

an election on the Postal system," Mr Powers said, "and I don't think the Labor Relations Board is going to be taken in by the hoax.

"To order such an election now would involve contract breaking of the most serious nature and the Board has no purpose or authority to indulge in that kind of operation.

Election Proposal Is Ridiculous

"The ridiculous character of the demand is shown by the fact that through collective bargaining our union this summer arrived at agreements with Postal covering twelve of the most important districts in the system.

"In most cases a district is equal in size to a state. Eight of those agreements have been ratified by the membership. In other cases ratification is pending. Manifestly there can be no system-wide election where a substantial part of the system is already under agreement.

"A. R. T. A., as far as the Postal system is concerned, is showing itself to be no more than a union-wrecking outfit, deserving only of the severest condemnation of every worker and the utmost suspicion on the part of any employer."

UNION LABEL BROADCAST BY ORNBURN ON NOV. 30

Purchase of Holiday Gifts Made by Trade Union Members Will Be Urged.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will give an address on "Union Label Christmas Gifts" from 6:15 to 6:30 P. M., E. S. T., over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company on Tuesday, November 30, it was announced by the Department here.

"This talk will be in connection with a campaign among our holiday shoppers to buy only union label Christmas gifts," the Department said, adding:

"The Union Label Trades Department urges all members of organized labor to listen in and also to notify their neighbors about this broadcast by telephone or otherwise.

"Don't forget! Tuesday, November 30, 6:15 to 6:30 P. M., E. S. T., on the Coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company. The subject will be 'Union Label Christmas Gifts.'"

COMMERCIAL WIRE MEN SEEK BIG MEMBERSHIP

Telegraphers' Union Gained 68 Per Cent in Two Years; Large Press Associations Signed Up For Union Shop.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

With a gain in membership of 68 per cent already noted in the past two years, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, which will begin its 36th year of A. F. of L. affiliation December 6, is launching a campaign to organize all commercial telegraphers in the United States.

This powerful campaign is in keeping with plans approved at the recent Chicago convention of the C. T. U.

Reports submitted to the convention by International officers, including President Frank B. Allen, showed the union's contracts with the United Press, Universal Service and the International News Service, have been renewed with gains for the union repeatedly for thirty years, without interruption by strikes.

Since the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company has signed union agreements in many cities, and particularly with the advent of the National Labor Relations Act, officials believe that agreements with the Associated Press and the long non-union Western Union are nearer than ever before.

C.I.O. SEAMEN'S PACT LOSES LABOR'S RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

of workers expecting gains from that source at all comparable to those secured by legitimate A. F. of L. unions.

E. L. Slaughter, representing the International Longshoremen's Union, points out that the contract of the CIO outfit establishes wage scales from $3 to $10 a week less than those established by American Federation of Labor unions. In addition to that important consideration, it is stated the settlement also signs away some vital and fundamental rights of the workers.

Like many other CIO so-called union contracts, the agreement covers only members of the National Maritime Federation, which is not recognized as an exclusive bargaining agency for all employes.

A shining example of lack of cooperation with or consideration for other workers, according to Mr. Slaughter, is a clause in the CIO contract by which seamen may be forced to handle cargo which has been declared "hot" by other unions, with refusal resulting in instant discharge without a hearing. Thus it is charged these seamen have been "sold down the river" for the publicity and self-aggrandizement it might gain misleaders of labor.

The A. F. of L. and the I. L. A. are co-operating in reorganizing the Seamen's unions, with notable and continuous progress reported.

ST. PAUL BRICKLAYERS HONOR 50-YEAR MEMBERS

Two Veterans in Organized Labor Movement Transferred to "Gold Card" List.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union No. 1, St. Paul, Minn., recently issued Gold Card Memberships to two more members who reached fifty years of continuous affiliation with the local, thus giving it three out of the State's total of 11 Gold Card Members.

The latest to be honored are: Olaf Lofgren and Louis O. Gilbert, who share the honor with Oscar Berger, a Gold Card Member since 1934.

It has long been the custom of local unions chartered by the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America to grant Gold Card Life Memberships to all who reach 50 years of continuous affiliation. Locals throughout the nation have several hundreds of such old-timers. The International was organized in Philadelphia, Pa., October 17, 1865, and has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since October 12, 1916.

Labor Peace Conference Deadlocked; Recesses To Study Settlement Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

and covering all industries mentioned in the mass production stipulation, and insisted on the convening of a national convention composed of representatives of the A. F. of L. unions and the C. I. O. unions for a joint ratification of the terms laid down by the C. I. O.

Following is the text of the C. I. O. proposals:

Industrial Organization

"1. The American Federation of Labor shall declare as one of its basic policies that the organization of the workers in the mass production, marine, public utilities, service and basic fabricating industries be effectuated only on an industrial basis.

C. I. O. Department in A. F. of L.

"2. There shall be created within the American Federation of Labor a department to be known as the C. I. O. All of the national and international unions and local industrial unions, now affiliated with the C. I. O. shall be affiliated with such new department. This department shall be completely autonomous, operating under its own departmental constitution and shall be directed by its own properly designated officers. This department shall have the complete and sole jurisdiction in regard to (a) the organization of the workers in the industries described in Point '1' above; and also (b) any matters affecting its affiliated organizations and their members.

National Convention to Mechanize C. I. O. Demands

"3. There shall be called at such time and at such place as may be agreed upon between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization a national convention which shall be attended by all of the national and international unions and local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. This convention shall be called for the purpose of approving the foregoing agreement and for working out the necessary rules and regulations to effectuate the same and to guarantee fulfillment of the program."

At the conclusion of the second day of the conference the American Federation of Labor committee issued the following statement:

"The representatives of the American Federation of Labor met with the representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization this morning and received part of the information we had requested from the C. I. O. The representatives of the C. I. O. have agreed to furnish further information.

"The proposal submitted by the C. I. O. is in such broad terms that we are unable to give any statement in respect to the proposal at this time. We sought an explanation of the proposal, but were unable to get any helpful information from the committee of the C. I. O. this morning.

"The conference adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which time we anticipate we shall be prepared to issue a statement in response to the proposal of the C. I. O."

Proposal Submitted by American Federation of Labor

At the opening of the third day of the conference the American Federation of Labor committee submitted its plan for settling the controversy.

Under the A. F. of L. proposal the C. I. O. national and international unions holding A. F. of L. charters would return to the American Federation of Labor, with provision for a special conference to adjust the status of the other C. I. O. affiliates and bring them into A. F. of L. membership.

In case "organization and administration policies" could not be mutually agreed to, the American Federation of Labor proposed that they be referred to the next A. F. of L. convention for final decision, and that in the meantime unorganized workers shall be organized in both crafts and industrial unions, according to circumstances and conditions.

Finally the A. F. of L. committee declared that inasmuch as its proposals visioned a united labor movement, the C. I. O. "shall be immediately disbanded."

TEXT OF A. F. OF L. PROPOSAL

Following is the text of the proposal submitted by the American Federation of Labor committee:

"1. All national and international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor now holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization are to return and resume active affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Immediately upon resumption of such affiliation with the American Federation of Labor these organizations will be accorded all rights and privileges enjoyed by them prior to the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization and as is provided in the Constitution and Laws of the American Federation of Labor.

"2. In respect to other organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization: Conferences shall be held immediately between representatives of organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor and organizations chartered by the Committee for Industrial Organization and which may be in conflict with each other, for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment to bring the membership into the American Federation of Labor upon terms and conditions mutually agreeable.

"3. Organization and administrative policies not mutually agreed to shall be referred to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor for final decision. In the meantime an aggressive organizing campaign shall be continued and carried forward among the unorganized workers along both INDUSTRIAL and CRAFT LINES as circumstances and conditions may warrant.

"4. The foregoing contemplates the establishment of one united, solidified labor movement in America and the termination of division and discord now existing within the ranks of labor. Therefore, the Committee for Industrial Organization shall be immediately dissolved."

Murray Rejects A. F. of L. Plan

Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. committee, rejected the American Federation of Labor proposal publicly without first advising the conference. The text of Mr. Murray's statement follows:

"The proposal offered by the committee representing the American Federation of Labor this morning to the Committee for Industrial Organization is unacceptable for the following reasons:

"First, it provides that the original nine international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor can return to the American Federation of Labor with the distinct understanding that these nine organizations desert and betray the twenty-three new national and international unions that have since November, 1935, affiliated themselves with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"The proposal suggests abject surrender, dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which if accepted would have the immediate effect of millions of organized workers now affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization relinquishing their membership in any kind of labor union and creating the kind of situation that would render it impossible for any legitimate labor organization ever to reorganize them.

"Second, the proposal offered by the American Federation of Labor is merely a reaffirmation of its former policy and certainly does not contemplate the organization of the unorganized into strong unions. Their proposal, as we understand it, constitutes a rejection of the principle of industrial organization in mass-production and other basic industries.

"It has been clearly demonstrated by the Committee for Industrial Organization that the mass-production and other basic industries must be organized on industrial lines. The American Federation of Labor proposal indicates that the American Federation of Labor is still determined to prevent such organization, even though it may prevent the organization of the millions of unorganized workers in such industries."

At the conclusion of Mr. Murray's denunciation of the A. F. of L. proposal it was realized that the widely divergent peace terms submitted by the two committees had created something in the nature of a deadlock which it would be difficult to overcome. But in order to afford adequate time for discussion by each group separately, the conference decided to recess until November 4.

Statement by American Federation of Labor

Shortly after the decision to recess was announced, the American Federation of Labor issued a statement summarizing the situation.

The A. F. of L. pointed out that the dues-paying membership of the C. I. O. is practically limited to the C. I. O. unions that were formerly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and declared that the action of the C. I. O. committee chairman in issuing a public statement rejecting the A. F. of L. proposal without advising the conference jeopardized the possibility of success.

The A. F. of L. also said that its proposal provided for the adjustment of all disputed points, offered to continue both industrial and craft organization, and that therefore the A. F. of L. proposed the immediate dissolution of the C. I. O.

In an analysis of the C. I. O. peace proposal, the American Federation of Labor said it meant a continuation of existing confusion and division and would permanently establish two organizations within the American labor movement.

TEXT OF A. F. OF L. STATEMENT

Following is the text of the A. F. of L. statement:

C. I. O. Dues-Paying Membership

"At today's conference the representatives of the American Federation of Labor submitted and undertook to explain their proposal to the representatives of the C. I. O. During the course of the conference, members of the Committee representing the C. I. O. made extravagant and unsupported claims of membership, but on analysis it was clear to the committee of the American Federation of Labor that the C. I. O. has little, if any, dues-paying membership other than the members of the organizations that originally belonged to the American Federation of Labor.

Success of Conference Jeopardized by C. I. O. Chairman

"We did not take up a discussion of the proposal of the C. I. O., because we were not afforded that opportunity. While the conference was engaged in a discussion of the proposal of our Committee, we learned to our surprise and amazement that the chairman of the C. I. O. committee had left the conference room and issued a public statement rejecting our proposal without advising the conference. Such procedure seriously jeopardizes the possibility of success. If the present difficulties between labor are to be composed, they must be considered in a dispassionate and orderly manner, with all the facts at hand.

Soundness of A. F. of L. Proposal

"The proposal made by our committee affords a reasonable possibility of healing the breach in the organized labor movement. It offers to the suspended C. I. O. unions full and complete membership in the American Federation of Labor and a means for adjustment between all the conflicting organizations. It embraced a procedure for the adjustment of all points in dispute. We offered to continue an intensive organization campaign along both industrial and craft lines.

Abandonment of C. I. O. Asked

"Since the sponsors of the C. I. O. have been urging industrial organization as the reason for the establishment of that committee, and our proposal offers that form of organization where feasible, there does not seem to be any further need for the existence of a dual labor movement in America. We, therefore, proposed that this destructive force be abandoned immediately upon the consummation of an agreement providing for peace.

C. I. O. Plan Means Continued Division

"An analysis of the proposal submitted by the C. I. O. committee makes clear that it provides no basis for a settlement. We met for the purpose of healing the breach, and for the settling of all differences. The proposal of the C. I. O. simply means a continuation and enlargement of the existing confusion and division. The C. I. O. proposal would permanently establish and maintain two organizations within the American Labor Movement.

C. I. O. Department Scheme Held Untenable and Unjust

"It goes even beyond that in that it would make of the C. I. O. a department of the American Federation of Labor, free and independent of the American Federation of Labor itself in all matters affecting C. I. O. organizations and their membership. On the other hand, it would give the C. I. O. organizations within such a department every right, privilege and opportunity of controlling the affairs of those not holding membership in the C. I. O. department. It must be evident to any fair thinking person that any such position is clearly untenable, inequitable and unjust.

"We have not received any help from the representatives of the C. I. O. in composing the existing differences. Unless there is a change in their attitude, and complete willingness to approach the consideration of the problems at issue in a constructive spirit, it is doubtful if any progress can be made toward peace."